

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
Following was the range of the thermometer at the Times office yesterday:
9 A. M., 75; 12 M., 78; 3 P. M., 85; 6 P. M., 78; 9 P. M., 74; 12 M., 70. Average, 76.24.

VOL. 14. NO. 186.

ARMS AND TROOPS FOR WARRENTON.

Governor Tyler Issues Prompt Orders.

THE MAYOR'S APPEAL.

He Asks for a Hundred Guns and a Piece of Artillery.

HE EVIDENTLY FEARS TROUBLE.

Message Last Night From the Governor to Adjutant-General Nalle. The Letter That Was Written by the Colored Zouaves of Washington.

The people of Warrenton, where the negroes will celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation next Friday, are fearful that trouble will result from the gathering of such a large number of armed blacks, and in order to be prepared for the worst, Mayor Spillman, of that city, yesterday telegraphed Governor Tyler, asking for guns sufficient to arm 100 men, and also for one piece of artillery.

The message was at once repeated to Governor Tyler, who is still at East Portland, where his son is quite sick.

ARMS AND TROOPS.

A special to The Times last night from Warrenton states that the Governor has wired the Mayor of Warrenton, informing him that he has instructed Adjutant-General Nalle to send him the necessary arms and to hold the military in readiness to go to Warrenton if necessary.

A message was received from Warrenton yesterday, stating that the Governor's orders will be promptly complied with.

It is not thought that it will be found necessary to send military to Warrenton, but the Governor evidently thinks it best to be prepared for any emergency.

THE WARRENTON NEGROES.

That the action of Mayor Spillman in requesting against the Butler Zouaves of Washington, being allowed to come to Warrenton, is being received by the negroes as well as in Washington, is shown by a special to The Times from Warrenton, which says that great displeasure now prevails among the colored people, and that there is much muttering being indulged in.

As a consequence considerable uneasiness is felt by the white people of Warrenton, especially in view of the fact that a very large attendance of negroes is expected. The prompt action of the Governor, it is thought, will have a good effect.

WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

Trouble is feared on account of the utterances of a colored company in Washington.

The Governor having declined to permit the colored Butler Zouaves of Washington to enter the State armed, the members of that organization became indignant, and at a meeting held at their Armory, declared that they would go any way, as the Governor could not prevent them entering the State, unarmed.

Many incendiary remarks were made, one of them being to the effect that if they could carry their big guns, they were smaller ones that they could carry.

It is thought, however, that the negroes wish to go to Warrenton in a parade on Emancipation Day, the 23d instant.

The Mayor is afraid that trouble may result from the visit of the Washington negroes, because there are two white men in Warrenton, who are charged with assaulting a colored woman, and a colored man charged with the same thing.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR NEGROES.

A telegram from Judge W. W. Moffett, of Salem, was received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth yesterday morning, asking if there is a prison association or reform school in Virginia, where colored negroes can be sent with legal sanction.

There is no legalized institution of this character in Virginia, but there is a colored reform school located in Hanover county, near the court-house. The Governor has been advised by the Attorney-General that he can conditionally pardon young negro criminals, the condition being that they remain in their term at the colored reform school.

The Governor recently pardoned five young convicts under these conditions, and they are now at the reform school. In the case referred to by Judge Moffett, however, the prisoner was sentenced, and afterward pardoned by the Governor.

AN IMPUDENT LETTER.

The Negro Zouaves Write an Answer to Mayor Spillman's Protest.

It is announced, says the Washington Star, that the Butler Zouaves will go to Warrenton, Va., over the protest of the Mayor, recently made public, but will leave their guns at home. At a joint meeting recently held by the National National Emancipation Celebration Society it was agreed to run the excursion arranged for the 23d instant, but the zouaves will go without their arms. Adjutant W. C. Payne drew up an address to the Mayor of Warrenton and the people of Virginia, which was unanimously adopted, and is as follows:

"To the Mayor of Warrenton and the good people of Virginia, Greeting:

"With profound regret we, the Butler Zouaves and National Emancipation Association, in joint assembly, review your protest against the peaceful visit of the Butler Zouaves Infantry Corps to the historic town of Warrenton, where we wish to celebrate a national event in an orderly and commendable way.

"While it is amusing to us to have the authorities of a great commonwealth uneasy about our 'arms,' which are only relics of 1776, used for drill, and fit for nothing else, we cannot but resent in life manner the humiliating indignity that the Mayor thrusts upon our organization, and particularly upon our race, by pleading fear of violence at the hands of a mob. Individually, there are criminals among our race. We would not be the same as among other races, but for the fact that almost every white man in the South endorses lynching without trial, and participates in it with some degree of delight, thus making nearly all of them criminals before justice; for they are guilty of murder.

"As a whole, the colored people are law-abiding citizens, faithful and patient in waiting on justice through the medium of the law. I offer no fact to prove this assertion, except the good record of nearly three hundred years of faithful service to our country and our white friends (7), during which time we have never been guilty of taking the law in our own hands to right a wrong done us as

a class. Notwithstanding we have been incited by oppression and indignities of sufficient cause to make any people rebel and commit all sorts of depredations, we are still able to repress our sobbing cries for justice and equality before the law.

"If there was any cause for apprehension on the Mayor's part, there seems to be little or no wisdom in advertising the fact of our being a white man in jail at Warrenton charged with criminal assault upon a woman of our race, inasmuch as the excursion has been arranged for and we will be run to Warrenton the 23d instant, even though we must leave our arms and cartridges behind. In conclusion, we wish to have it known that we do not know, nor do we believe, a man to be guilty of crime until he has been tried by court and jury and so judged.

"We condemn crime, especially do we abhor the kind herein mentioned; but we think to lynch an innocent person is a thousand times worse than any other crime could be, and the Mayor, Governor, or any source of authority, can always depend on the aid of our people to help suppress lawlessness and to bring to trial the lives of those awaiting the action of the court."

The address was approved by the officers, the following signatures being attached: W. T. Thompson, captain; W. L. Brown, lieutenant; M. L. Collins, sergeant; W. C. Payne, adjutant; T. H. Cooper, chief of staff.

LARGE NEW WAREHOUSE.

American Tobacco Company Secures All the Land Needed.

The American Tobacco Company on yesterday secured the remaining portion of the real estate on which it will erect a modern three-story brick warehouse. The building will occupy the ground between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, fronting on Cary street two hundred and sixty-four feet and running back one hundred and fifty-nine feet. The American Tobacco Company will expend \$50,000.

The bulk of the property constituting the site was secured several months ago. One small piece was lacking, the site, however, was secured yesterday. The American Tobacco Company is paying therefor \$25,000 to R. E. Valentine and wife.

The original purchase for the site involved \$80,000, so that the entire site costs the company \$14,000.

Work commenced on the big warehouse two months ago, and it will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible. It will contain 1,000,000 feet of space. The building is to be erected on the site of the old site, and it is established that not less than \$50,000 will be expended on the warehouse and the necessary machinery.

The warehouse will be the largest in the entire South. Outside dimensions will be 200 feet by 100 feet. Each of the three floors will be equipped with the most modern machinery.

The building of this additional warehouse is indicative of the enlarged operations of the American Tobacco Company on this market. The company has already very large facilities for warehousing its tobacco, but the new building was necessary because of the increased scope of operations of the company.

BOARD OF FISHERIES.

Appointive Power May Be Taken from the Governor.

An effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to take from the Governor the power to appoint the State Board of Fisheries, according to trustworthy information received in this city. There is asserted to be considerable dissatisfaction in the region of the Chesapeake Bay over the enforcement of the water police by the Board. The movement to make the Board appointive by the Legislature is to be the outcome of the strife.

It is stated that the friends of Captain Higgins, who is an ardent supporter of the principal police boat, the Chesapeake, do not like the way in which he has been treated by the Board. The trouble grew out of the yellow fever scare. The Chesapeake was ordered to quarantine an insufficient patrol, whereupon the crew objected, going to the extreme, it is said, of quitting the vessel. The mutinous crew afterwards brought charges against Captain Higgins, alleging among other things, that the Captain had been in the habit of drinking and was in an insubordinate and unfit frame. The Board considered the charges, and the vote was a tie for and against the Captain.

The Board of Fisheries is made appointive by the Governor, and an effort is being made to have all these appointments made by the Legislature.

It is stated that the bill introduced measures that will be required to make the changes in contemplation. It is probable, however, that the fight on the present law governing the matter will be made by members from those counties and districts embraced in the area in which the oyster laws are enforced.

Besides transferring the appointive power, the Legislature will very likely be asked to revise some of the other laws touching the oyster industry.

WILL OF MRS. ANN E. HOW.

An Interesting Document That Was Probated Yesterday—The Various Beneficiaries.

The will of the late Mrs. Ann E. How was probated in the Chancery Court yesterday. The document names Mr. John Dunlop as sole executor, and is witnessed by Messrs. J. L. V. Daniel and John B. Miller. It bears date of October 3, 1888, and revokes all previous wills of the testatrix, especially one jointly made by her and a sister, Miss Virginia H. Allen, of date November 6, 1881, so far as they affect Mrs. How's estate. The court fees and taxes are on a basis of \$12,000 valuation of the estate.

The third clause of the will bequeaths in fee simple the place at 408 east Cary street to Mrs. Lucy S. Catlett during her life, and afterwards to her two children, Lucy B. and William B. Catlett.

To Miss Susan B. Williams bequeathed \$500; to Mrs. A. R. Jenkins, \$500; and in the event of the latter's death before the testatrix, the latter legacy goes to Mrs. Fannie L. Jenkins.

OTHER BEQUESTS.

The fifth clause recites that the late John F. Allen, during his life, insured for the benefit of the testatrix in the sum of \$6,000, which amount, upon its being paid at the death of Mr. Allen, was invested in Preferred American Tobacco Company stock. The will directs that the stock shall be realized on, and out of it is bequeathed \$1,000 to Mr. Joseph W. Johnson, and \$2,000 to Benjamin L. Barrett.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

It looks very much like war.

The Language of Kruger's Reply Unyielding.

MUCH APPREHENSION.

General Sentiment Reflected by Declines on London Exchange.

ACTIVITY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

England Fears Some Unexpected Coup on the Part of the Boers—Otherwise Hostilities Will Not Be Begun Until Reinforcements Arrive From England.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Transvaal situation remains practically unchanged. The general apprehension in regard to the outcome was reflected by the decline in consols and stocks on the Stock Exchange, where, although all stocks continued depressed, there was not the slightest approach to excitement.

The text of President Kruger's reply was issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, this afternoon, but it adds nothing of the importance of the summary called to the Associated Press. The language in many places is taken to indicate a firm, unyielding position.

"If Her Majesty's government is willing and feels able to make this decision, a joint commission, as at first proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, it would put an end to the present state of tension. Race hatred, would decrease and die out and the prosperity and welfare of the whole of South Africa would be developed and furthered and fraternalism between the different nationalities would increase."

AN EARLY COUP.

The second edition of the Times contains a dispatch from Johannesburg, which says: "There is a rumor in Johannesburg, which is being spread in the city, that the Boers are preparing to make an early coup in the Transvaal. The quantities of compressed powder forwarded in the direction of the Natal border indicate some move on the part of the troops in the north. The government is buying horses freely at the Orange Free State."

Mr. Chamberlain came to London from Birmingham yesterday afternoon and spent the evening at the Colonial Office. While there he received a dispatch from Lord Salisbury, who is at Hatfield House, and sent a special messenger, with dispatches to the Premier.

There has been a lively interchange of dispatches between the two officials but no summons has yet been issued for a Cabinet Council.

Long dispatches were sent last evening to the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, and to the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner.

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The Campaign About to Open.

State Headquarters Established Here.

IN THE OLD ROOMS.

Colonel Joe Button, Secretary, Arrived Yesterday to Take Charge.

MR. ELLYSON TO BE BACK TO-DAY.

Central Committee Will Be Called To-gether to Consider Campaign Plans—Not Much Oratory Will Be on the Program. Senator Martin Passes Through.

The State Democratic Committee opened headquarters in the old rooms on the sixth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building yesterday. Colonel Joseph Button, the secretary, arrived in the city this morning. He will be in charge at headquarters continuously until the legislative campaign has ended.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, chairman of the committee, who has been abroad, landed at New York yesterday afternoon, so a telegram to relatives stated, and he and Mrs. Ellyson will arrive in Richmond this morning.

It was stated yesterday that no plans for the campaign have been considered, but a meeting of the Central Committee will be called by Chairman Ellyson very soon—probably this week. The committee will decide upon what line of action it will follow in the settlement of local troubles, and will consider the matter of speakers in the various sections of the State.

LITTLE ORATORY.

There will, it seems assumed, be but little of oratory in the campaign. Only in two or three counties are there Republicans in the field, so that a general fund, ade of speeches all over the State would be a waste of good Democratic ammunition.

The committee will probably occupy itself with local divisions among Democrats in several counties. In Charlotte county, the situation is such that it seems assured that the Democrats will win. In Guilford county, the situation is such that it seems assured that the Democrats will win. In Guilford county, the situation is such that it seems assured that the Democrats will win.

Senator Martin will be in the city last night for the first time in ten days. He is en route from Seaboard to Washington, where he goes on department business. He will leave Richmond for the Capital this morning. Senator Martin's friends now state that he has a hundred votes already secured, and that he will get his proportion of those nominations yet to be made.

There is high authority for the statement that Senator Martin will go on the stump this fall. It is not likely that he will endeavor to go all over the State, but it is almost certain that he will deliver speeches in some of the counties. Senator Daniel, as usual, will be in the city to speak at several places in the State.

All the societies mentioned since 1898, it was pointed out, had abandoned electoral action for revolutionary action and the League of Patriots only pursued the object of overthrowing the constitutional government. Mr. DeLoach, Mr. Marcel, Habert seeking to attain their ends by the union of rioters and troops in the streets. The anti-Semite League, it was also claimed, has joined the insurrectional organization, wherever they are associated the Nationalist, the anti-Semite League, and the anti-Semite youth, has, as a mission, the propaganda in the provinces of the revolutionary movement.

M. Dubuc, it is further charged, is the link between the anti-Semite and Patriot League.

SOME PARTICULARS.

The indictment then gave a few particulars of the provincial organization. Referring to the anti-Semite League it is said it was worthy of attention, because, though the idea of a monarchic restoration appeared inconceivable, it had played a preponderant role in the recent events, its leader being the Duke of Orleans, himself and its managers its accredited representatives. All the Leagues, it was asserted, seek to change the form of government by street rising. A letter from the Duke of Orleans to his representative, M. Buffet, written from Marne-la-Touche in July 1898, instructing him to prepare for the day of the anti-Semite election, was read, and then other secret instructions in which it was stipulated that the sum to be spent was not to exceed 300,000 francs. The mention of this figure evoked laughter from the Senators and others present.

M. Fallieres tapped for silence, and M. Bernard continued to review the Royalist agitation at the end of 1898, showing that M. Buffet, October 24th and October 26th, telegraphed in code to the Duke of Orleans, who was then in Bohemia, to come to the front on October 26th, being the date of the anti-Semite and Royalist disturbance on the Place de la Concorde.

On October 25th there was further disorder, a mob marching on the Champs Elysees, crying: "Vive Le Duc d'Orleans!"

The police stopped the mob, but M. Chevilly wired to the Duke of Orleans: "Success destined; 2,000 demonstrations; police stopped them but will recommence."

WERE JEALOUS.

This Royalist outing, it appears, aroused the jealousy of the other parties and M. Buffet wired to the Duke of Orleans that he feared the Bonapartists were also contemplating action.

The incident proceeded with a recapitulation of the Royalist manoeuvres and declared the Royalists led and paid a mob to insult President Loubet on the day of his departure. Letters seized at the residence of M. Chevilly showed that the funds were becoming exhausted by February 1899, and promises of money, mostly from ladies, were found in the correspondence.

The culminating point of the Royalist campaign was reached February 23d, when M. DeLoach, in his notorious attempt on the Place de la Nation, to induce a brigade of infantry to march on

NEGRO MINERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Cartersville, Illinois, Kept Quiet By Presence of Soldiers—Bloody Riot There Sunday.

CARTERSVILLE, ILL., Sept. 18.—There is little change in the situation here but what little there is for the better. Bel Cummings, the wounded negro, died last night making a total of five killed. Four more were seriously wounded, but are expected to recover. The coroner's jury is still in session and will not adjourn before tomorrow.

Mayor Zimmerman comes out in a signed statement to-day in which he says that Governor Tanner sent a personal representative to him and told him that if the better class of citizens would sign an agreement to the effect that they would guarantee that there would be no more loss of life or rioting, the Governor would remove the troops. Mayor Zimmerman told this representative that the Governor sent the troops here without consulting the citizens of Cartersville, that he could remove them the same way, but that as long as the negroes remained at the Brush mines, just so long might he expect to hear of trouble here.

The members of the Afrikaander Bond in Cape Town intend to convene the Bund in congress to consider the situation.

A Bloemfontein paper reports the dismissal of several Englishmen from the Bloemfontein police force because of their refusal to sign an agreement to the effect that they would guarantee that there would be no more loss of life or rioting, the Governor would remove the troops.

PRETORIA, September 18.—The Transvaal State Secretary P. W. Reitz, in the course of an interview today declared that the Government, the Volksraad and the people were unanimous regarding the attitude which the Transvaal had assumed, and that there was no foundation whatever for the reports of differences.

Mr. Reitz also asserted that the Transvaal's decision was arrived at in conjunction with the Orange Free State.

The Volksraad to-day readopted the Mining Article in the gold law, eliminated last year, empowering the Transvaal to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State and employing the Governor to order that the mines be worked, and if these instructions are disregarded to work them through its own agents.

The readopted article comes into force immediately.

COMING HOME.

Son of Mayor Taylor Discharged From the Army.

Mr. E. M. Taylor, son of Mayor Taylor, telegraphed his father yesterday evening from Burlington, Vt., where he is stationed with troops about to leave for the Philippines, that he had received his discharge from the War Department, and that he would leave for his home last night. Mr. Taylor was with the Blues in Cuba.

A FINE ENGINE.

The machine to be sent to Philadelphia Almost Ready.

The locomotive built by the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works for the Chesapeake and Ohio, but which will be sent as an exhibit by the Richmond works to the National Export Exposition at Philadelphia, is about completed and will be sent North in a few days.

The engine is a model in its way and is a fair sample of the excellent work that is being turned out at the works.

France to Have Another Farce?

Senate Meets for Trial of Conspirators.

CELLS FOR ACCUSED.

Fitted up in Senate Library But None of Them Present.

INDICTMENT AGAINST THEM.

Charges Them With Conspiracy to Overthrow the Existing Form of Government—M. Guerin Among Those Against Whom the Charges Are Brought. Some Particulars.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Senate met at a High Court of Justice to-day at 2 P. M. for the purpose of trying twenty-two politicians including M. De Montmolt, M. Deleury, M. Habert, M. Marcel, M. De Vaux and Jules Guerin, on the charge of conspiracy against the government.

The Procurator-General, M. Bernard, read the long document. Not one of the accused was present in the gallery to-day, but nine of them have been fitted up for them in the library. The cells are very comfortably furnished. There were people, who, while lounging in the corridors just after the senators were supposed to have entered behind closed doors, though in reality they were taking the air outside for a few minutes, remarked that the apartments to overthrow the existing regime were apparently regarded as a much less serious matter now-a-days than in times past.

President Fallieres opened the proceedings, amid general silence, by reading the decree of the President of the Republic, signed on the 17th inst., by which the Minister of Justice, into a high court to try the charge against the accused of making an attempt on the security of the State.

The Senators then declared the Senate constituted as a high court, and the clerk of the court called the roll of senators, who answered with the word "present."

There was momentary excitement when M. Fallieres concluded reading the President's decree. A Radical Senator, M. La Marzelle, began to speak, and M. Fallieres had some difficulty in keeping order. The leading absentees, when the roll was called, were Mm. Guerin, Guerin, Kautsky and Marcel.

IMPOSING FIGURES.

Then the door through which M. Fallieres had entered was opened wide and three tall figures in long scarlet robes appeared on the threshold and with stately march, marched into the hall and ascending the steps of the platform took up their places on the right hand of the President. The first was M. Bernard, the Procurator-General, who was a handsome figure in his scarlet robe, trimmed with a broad strip of ermine, against which white background the red and blue ribbons of his decorations gleamed on his breast showed brightly. The two statures with him were smaller, gowns trimmed with black and having to ermine. M. Bernard immediately began to read the indictment in a monotonous voice.

The indictment commenced by reciting the facts of the arrest of Mm. Deleury, Marcel, Habert and Mm. De Vaux, and the League of Patriots only pursued the object of overthrowing the constitutional government. M. DeLoach, Mr. Marcel, Habert seeking to attain their ends by the union of rioters and troops in the streets. The anti-Semite League, it was also claimed, has joined the insurrectional organization, wherever they are associated the Nationalist, the anti-Semite League, and the anti-Semite youth, has, as a mission, the propaganda in the provinces of the revolutionary movement.

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